The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 27.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House."

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,
DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST
Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [apr.'64.

Select Poetry.

German of Heine.

COME TO TEA.

Will you come and take tea,
Dear Eliza, with me?
If we're well and alive,
We shall drink it at five;
If you think that too early,
Why, without hurly-burly,
We'll drink it at six,
If that hour you fix;
Or, to please, any time
'Twixt that hour and nine.
We'll do just as you choose,
But you must not refuse,
For I long to be near you,
To see you and hear you.

THE EXCELLENT MAN.

They gave me advice and council in store,
Praised me and honored me more and more;
Said that I only should wait awhile—
Offered their patronage, too, with a smile.

But with all their honor and approbation,
I should long ago have died of starvation,
Had there not come an excellent man
Who bravely to help me along began.

Good fellow! he gave me the food I ate,
His kindness and care I shall never forget;
Yet I cannot embrace him, though other folks can;
For I myself am this excellent man!

News and Other Items.

A LITTLE BOY in Portland, Maine, the other day got hold of a bunch of matches, played with them a while, and then set fire to the premises, and several thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed.

IT IS RUMORED that Mr. RIVES' heirs will be forced to discontinue the reporting and publication of the debates in Congress, in the *Globe* the present session, unless Congress comes to their relief.

IT WAS ANDREW JOHNSON who, in the United States Senate, in one of his speeches denouncing session, said as he passed his finger in the direction of JEFF. DAVIS, "If I were the President, I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and *hang you as traitors!*

THE "50 PER CENT" tariff is operating very disastrously to the foreign importers, some of whose agents abroad have been making heavy purchases, without knowing what was going on at Washington. Cases have occured where goods thus purchased were resold under the conviction that to send them across the Atlantic, under the circumstances would be a losing speculation.

CONDUCTORS on the passenger railway cars are not obliged to furnish change to the passengers.—The decisions in the courts are that a passenger must furnish the exact price of his ticket, and not compel those who carry him to give change.—When change is given at any time to a customer, it is for his convenience and to oblige him but he has no "right" to demand it.

GRANT'S COOLNESS.—An incident occurred during Thursday morning, that illustrates the coolness and self-possession of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. While the heaviest artilery firing in the morning was in progress, Gen. Grant was standing in company with Gen. Meade, near a fire, talking and endeavoring to keep themselves dry, when a rebel shell struck within a few feet of the twain. A disposition to move was manifested on the part of a number of officers standing around, when Gen. Grant looking slowly around and fixing his eyes on the spot where the shell struck, asked at once for a pocket compass, which, being furnished, he examined the course of the shell, found out the location of the battery, and it was not long before shells were thick among the men working said battery.—*Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FREE LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newbern (North Carolina) *Times* of June 4th says: "Old slaveholders themselves, who are honest and candid, are forced to admit the just and vastly superior claims of free labor. They see the sluggish and enervated laboring population accustomed to live around them, animated with new hopes and fresh vigor. The vacant and idle lands lying in vast tracts in every locality and county, are being reclaimed with rapidity, the results this year alone within the old counties of Craven and Carteret, will be perfectly astounding to the ancient friends and sticklers of the worn out institution of slavery. If these happy results can be achieved at this early period, who can estimate the radical and tremendous changes which are sure to occur when all the blessings of free labor policy are sanctioned, protected and defended by wise and human laws adopted under a free state constitution?"

A TON OF SILVER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Nevada Territory is about 3,000 miles distant from the seat of war, in the heart of a mountainous and seemingly sterile wilderness, and yet the owners and patriotic people of Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City and Dayton, on the 16th and 17th of May, made the splendid contribution of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, which, with the silver bars previously sent forward, will amount to quite a ton of silver, worth at its market price in the East, fifty thousand dollars in Goverment currency! The meetings held in the cities and towns above named were of the most exciting character. The contributions were mainly made by miners, merchants, mechanics, and professional men of Nevada. The employees of the great Gould & Curry mine gave thirty-five hundred dollars, and the Virginia *Union* charges that the great companies which could easily afford to donate a quarter of a million from their coffers, were generally most shamefully indifferent. A sack of flour from Austin, Rees river, which had become famous in a bet on the municipal election the loser having to carry it on his shoulder a mile and a quarter to the winners residence, and which had been re-sold at auction in Austin until the sales netted $5,300, was also sold and re-sold at Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City, and Dayton, and brought the additional sum of about $12,000 to the Sanitary Fund! The "Sack of Flour" is to be sent with the ton of silver to the St. Louis Fair. "This *is* a great country."

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The President has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the United States Army. It provides that on and after the 1st of May last and during the continuance of the present rebellion the pay per month of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be as follows, viz:

Sergeant Majors, $26; Quartermasters and Commissary Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $20; Sergeants of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, $34; Corporals of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers $20; Privates of Engineers and Ordnance, of the first class $18, and of the second class, $16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $18; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, $23, Buglers, $16; Farriers and Blacksmiths of Cavalry, and Artificers of Artillery, $18; Principal musicians of Artillery and Infantry, $22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, $75; Musicians, $16; Hospital Stewards, of the first class, $33, Hospital Stewards of second class; $25; Hospital Stewards, third class, $23. All non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army serving under enlistments made prior to July 22d, 1861. shall have the privilege of re-enlisting for a term of three years in their respective organizations, until the 1st of August next, and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting, shall be entitled to the bounty mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved January 18th, 1864.

In all cases where the Government shall furnish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of original muster into the service, they shall be entitled to travel, pay or commutation of subsistence.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Senator Sherman having been invited to address the Ohio Club of Washington City, made the following speech on Saturday evening last:

The time has arrived when we must engage in the Presidential canvass. We cannot postpone it for the reason that we are in the midst of a civil war; but the fact that we are in such war makes our action more important. The war itself becomes the great political question—testing parties and controlling nominations. If the line is not now drawn, the logic of events will soon draw it. Shall the war go on until the Rebels lay down their arms, or shall we acknowledge the independence of the Rebel States? This will be the issue. Trimming won't answer. It is idle to talk about the loss of life caused by the war, the public debt, the derangement of business. After all the growling and grumbling, the question will come back—What of it? Shall we therefore give up the Union? Are not all these evils less than a broken Union, a Government destroyed and demoralized, a people divided into fragments by successful rebellion? We must come back to the choice between the Union—one and indivisible—strong, free, and hopeful, even though burdened by war and debt, and a broken Union, dishonored by defeat.

I will not insult you by suggesting a doubt as to where you will be found in such a contest. We are for Lincoln and Johnson, [applause], first, last and all the time, with heart and soul, without exception or reservation, simply because they are for the Union, for the war, for sustaining the army, and for whipping Rebels wherever they show themselves. We are not for Fremont, because we look upon him as the representative of a dissatisfied faction who have not patriotism enough to submit to the public will when the safety of the country is involved. We are not for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, because we know the ruling spirits of that Convention are the very men who encouraged the Rebels to revolt. They may bait their hooks with a peace man, or a war man, or one of each kind, but we know that, if they are successful, the blood of our patriot heroes will have been shed in vain, and disunion and a shameful peace will be the result.

My friend Coombs tells you that Lincoln and Johnson were nominated by the Baltimore Convention. I beg leave to correct the statement.—They were nominated by the people long before the Convention was held. I have attended, either as a delegate or a spectator, several National Conventions, but I never knew one that had so little to do as the recent one. We knew just as well who would be the Union candidate for President before as since the Convention. The renomination of Mr. Lincoln was the act of the people. It is the voice of our brave soldiers now re-enacting the heroism of antiquity. It is the voice of the loyal masses of our countrymen, without regard State, locality, color, or condition. The insurgents, in rebelling againt Mr. Lincoln, rebelled against the popular will, constitutionally expressed. Popular will so expressed is the king, the emperor, the supreme power in this country, and he who rebels against it rebels against every loyal citizen.

Mr. Lincoln was made President by the people, and the people are determined that he shall be the incarnation of the popular will. To have nominated any one else might have been construed into a doubt as to the right of the people to have elected him four years ago. Mr. Douglas, the boldest and ablest leader of the old Democratic party, said that the election of any man by the people could not justify rebellion. So our loyal people think, and they have resolved to give no encouragement to Rebels until they submit to the rightful authority of the indentical man who was made President by them. I know that some patriotic men would have preferred a change, because they thought it unwise to elect any man President for a second term; others were dissatisfied with some acts of the Administration, and others had personal preferences; but the popular will, expressed through every organ of opinion, long since swept away with its impetuous current all doubts and preferences. Now this opinion, sure before, is written and confirmed by the National Convention. Opposition is faction—a very small faction at that. To the great body of our people who love this country, who love its free institutions, who wish to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, the way is plain, the path is easy.—We must support the constituted authorities. We must re-elect Old Abe, and let him finish the work so gloriously begun. [Applause.] Let us preserve the Union, and if the Constitution, in passing through the terrible fire kindled by rebellion, shall be purified of the stain of Slavery, it will be for the glorious resurrection and a better life. If Slavery fall by the wayside, let us bury it in the grave of Jeff. Davis. It was the curse of our system which the framers of the Constitution were ashamed to name. It represented turbulance, violence and crime. Its type was a blustering bully, bloated with bad whiskey. It domineered in politics, religion and society. All that will be left of the rebellion when Old Abe gets through with it will be an emancipated race of four millions, thanking God daily for deliverance from worse than Egyptian bondage—a grand march forward in civilization and humanity. It is said that Mr. Lincoln does not lead this mobement. He may not waste his ammudition in the skirmishing line, but he travels with the people. When he puts his foot down, something is done—not talked about.

I am glad he has so brave and true an associate on the ticket—a man who understood what rebellion meant from the start, and who told Jeff. Davis and his colleagues in treason more than three years ago, "If I were President of the United States I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors." [Applause.] Andy Johnson is a true man—not polished by the refinements of schools and societies, but a monument of truth, patriotism and courage; a finished piece of nature's handiwork, without many artificial adornments. I sat by his side for two years in the Senate Chamber, and without any previous personal or political affinities with him, learned to admire him. At one time his wife, his family, his home, his kindred were all in the possession of the Rebels, but his eye never quailed and his voice never faltered. He frequently talked about the war and his own personal sacrifices, but he never regretted his course, he never doubted his duty. His love for his country was only equalized by his hatred for Rebels. Such men should be prized as the jewels of the nation, and the nation will do itself honor by making him Vice President. I only regret we have not another Vice President to elect, [applause,] and wish that Mr. Hamlin was again our candidate. He is an able and faithful public servant. Even those who felt bound to give the loyal men of the South a representative on our ticket, did so regreting that this involved the defeat of Mr. Hamlin. But Hamlin, thank God, is not Fremont. He is willing to serve wherever duty assigns him, and already he has lifted his eloquent voice in terms of highest praise and endorsement of his prospective successor.—[Applause.]

The principles announced by the Convention are explicit and radical, just as they should be. They mean war to traitors, and peace only when traitors are overcome. They mean that we must have the entire abolition of slavery as security for future peace. I care very little for platforms. They are usually rhetorical lies—speeches such as Talleyrand would make. The true test of a party is its tendency—the way it drifts. The current of the Union party is toward a reunited country, strengthened by the terrible ordeal of war. It leads to universal emancipation, and the elevation of man—the practical security of those natural rights which Jefferson avowed in the Declaration of Independence, and endeavored to secure by the abolition of slavery in Virginia. It tends to nationalize, harmonize, and blend into one great nation all the elements of our system, without disturbing the home functions of our States and municipalities. Let the current of our Union movement be right, and who cares for the bars and eddies, the ripples and eddies by the wayside? Who cares for armed Rebels or their sympathizers, or even for lukewarm friends, when the tendency of our movement leads to the haven of safety? Look at our adversaries. The other day they refused even to submit to the people the proposition to abolish Slavery in the very way pointed out by the Constitution. After three years of war caused by Slavery, they still cling to this bloody phantom of despotism, while one hundred thousand freedmen are standing side by side with the white soldiers of Grant and Sherman, and at the very hour when, as General Smith tells us, the Black troops of his command behaved with a gallantry and heroism worthy of the Old Guard of Napoleon. Yet those party-ridden Democrats, who are as slow to learn as the Bourbons, would return those freedmen to Slavery. They would surrender Robert Small the patriot, to Jeff. Davis, the traitor. Now, while I see practical difficulties in dealing with the freedmen, yet, if I must choose between a black man who fights for the Union, and a white man who fights against it, I prefer the former. (Applause.) It is not difficult to choose between the black men who defended Fort Pillow, and the white men who massacred them.

Our adversaries say the Proclamation of Emancipation is void—that all these freedmen are the slaves of Rebels—that Congress cannot emancipate them—that, after fighting, and conquering, and securing us victory and peace, they and their posterity must be slaves again to their rebel masters; and yet, by their accidental minority in the House of Representatives, they refuse to allow the people to secure by an amendment of the Constitution the emancipation of these freedmen.—And remember, my Ohio friends, how we stand in this matter.

We boast of our State, its free population, its central position, its bountiful resources, and more than all, of the 200,000 brave men it has sent into the field, and the distinguished officers we have given to the service, and yet only five men in the Ohio delegation voted in the House of Representatives to allow the people to abolish Slavery in the United States, and enough voted against it to prevent that result. (Cries of "shame.") What better issue do we want than this? What written platform can be more suggestive? Ohio has defeated the abolition of Slavery in the United States in 1864. Let us remember this in the canvass. (Applause.)

My friends, I have taken but little part in political movements during the present season, as I have considered my duty best performed by application to the very difficult financial questions pending before the Senate; but after the session is over, in the great civil contest in which we are about to engage, I will allow no man to excel me in an earnest support of the Union ticket, believing as I do, that its success is indispensable to the preservation of the Union, and the form of government under which we have lived and prospered. (Applause.)

And let us always remember, my friends, while we are performing our civic duties, that we are doing the lesser part. Cannon and muskets, supported by brave, heroic men, are of more service than any of us. These men deserve the unbounded gratitude of their countrymen. They have honored our name—they have dignified our cause. Thank God, the signs of the times indicate their complete success. Grant knows how to flank the enemy, and when he retreats he retreats Southward. Another army, in which Ohio is represented by over forty regiments, has crossed the last span of the mountains away down in Georgia, within cannon sound of Atlanta. Let us sustain, support and encourage these armies, and we may then hope to look to a peaceful future, when our kindred may gather again around the home fireside, and our country go forward in its second and advanced stage of prosperity. (Applause.)

THE PEOPLES WAR

In conversation with Copperheads, we have frequently heard, and have heard with disgust, the cuckoo cry that the war was "Lincoln's doings;" that it was "kept up by the shoddyites, against the will of honest people;" that if true patriots had their way the fighting would stop to-morrow," &c., &c., &c. Now, laying aside all question of the origin of the war in Charleston harbor, we have always maintained, and do maintain, that not for one moment has the war for the Union progressed without popular sympathy, popular support and popular approbation in every style, manner and degree. Those who demanded the display of the American flag at every house, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, in April, 1861, were the American people, unbiassed by party and filled with one common sentiment of devotion to the Republic. And while in the first fervor of the flag demonstration but one heart and voice were felt and heard. Fernando Wood joined with Wendell Philips in exhausting the language of patriotism, and both maintained that the nation's life must be preserved by fighting. The seventy-five thousand troops called out at this period were rejoicingly willing volunteers, and they marched to Washington not only crowned with the praises, prayers and tears of those whose loyalty has stood the wear of three years, but with universal eulogies and cheers offered by those who have since become Copperheads and traitors.—Under the subsequent calls for troops the volunteers may be numbered by hundreds of thousands; Senator Wilson says they amount to one million seven hundred thousand men! Surely if ever any cause had popular support it was shown in the heroic action of this almost countless hosts of patriots! But further, we may remind the reader that when drafting was tried as a substitute for volunteering, every art of every rebel sympathizer in the land was put in operation to check it.—Brutal villians murdered loyal men by dozens in Schuylkill county in this State; traitors followed their example in Illinois, Kentucky and Maryland, and in the city of New York the crowning butchery was accomplished. Yet the draft went on everywhere, though at New York the fiendish spirit of carnage, robbery and treason was only kept down by the sight of the glittering bayonets of the Army of the Potmac.

But time would fail us to indicate the signs of the popularity of the war. Look at the debt, with and without interest, of over one thousand, seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, which is so bravely borne by the people, while they are also eager to carry the last new loan; the money of the nation is offered as freely as the lives of its bravest and best. Look at the Sanitary Fairs, and the contributions to the Christian Commission; the Great Central Fair in this city crowning these offerings with a splendor before which every work of the kind attempted in America pales into insignificance. The Art Gallery alone almost equals the Louvre or Versailles; while neither in London or Paris can a more enchanting scene be found than in the Horticulture department, nor a more interesting spectacle than that presented beneath the flag-drapped arches of Union Avenue. The Fair is, however, but one evidence of Philadelphia's support of the war. She has had ninety thousand of her sons in arms since the first gun at Sumter; she has refreshed at her Volunteer Saloons over half a million of soldiers, without a dollar of expense to the Government; her daughters have comforted scores of thousands of sick and wounded heroes in every hospital in the vicinity; and her firemen have carried, free of charge, in their beautiful ambulances, thirty-seven thousand of these maimed heroes. Can any Government, under the spell of red tape, do such works as these? Can any "despot" make men, women and children pour forth such largess of sympathy? Verily, if ever the people of any nation said "Amen!" to the prosecution of any war, that Amen has been pronounced by those who sustain the War for the Union.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

SPEECH BY VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

His Opinion of the Union Candidates.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin made a speech at a ratification meeting in Bangor, Maine, on Saturday evening last, of which we find the following report in the *Whig*:

Mr. Hamlin said that the Government under which we lived was but little more than three-fourths of a century old. There were those present, as he could see, within whose lives and recollections its foundations were laid by our worthy and patriotic fathers. The goddess of Liberty that surmounts the dome of the Capitol at Washington overlooked a magnificent but uncompleted structure. And yet in this brief period of time the arms of a wicked and causeless rebellion had been raised to sever the union of the States, and virtually to strike down our form of Republican Government. War in all its horrors, and in magnitude unequaled in modern times, had been hurried upon the land. To-day, a gallant and noble army, under its most accomplished and distinguished leader, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, was pressing the rebels back upon Richmond, the centre of treason and its power, and which, when thoroughly broken, as it would soon be, could not be again recuperated. Another army, under the accomplished Gen. Sherman, was close upon Atlanta, the great workshop and depot of armament and supplies for the rebel forces. His campaign has been most distinguished, and he fully believed would be crowned with complete triumph. Such was the condition of the country; and while they had assembled for a specific purpose—to ratify the Union nominations at Baltimore—their action had a broader and more comprehensive scope. Or, in doing that duty, they should not forget that it was to preserve our Government; to strengthen it by our support; and to perpetuate it for all time; to sustain our armies in the field with all our power; and to pledge again to each other renewed efforts to crush out the last vestage of this unholy rebellion, that they had assembled. These were the great duties of the day. More than that; as Slavery had sought to destroy Republican Government, and to substitute servitude in its place, that too must pass away, and our Government must be free in fact as well as in name. No foot of Slavery must hereafter pollute its soil.—To accomplish these objects, and for the performance of these stern duties, the nominations at Baltimore were made. In this view we give to them an earnest, an honest, and a most cordial indorsement and support; and as the best evidence of doing so, we will cease in no proper effort until the nominees are triumphantly elected, as they certainly would be if alive, in November next. The nominations were placed upon the distinctive ground of preserving and perpetuating the Constitution and the union of the States. It was upon that basis that the convention had been called. It was addressed to all who loved their country above mere party, and who desired to preserve it. Old political organizations had served their purposes and passed away. The Republican party, by whom President Lincoln had been nominated and elected, had only demanded the non-extension of Slavery. But Slavery having inaugurated the war for the avowed purpose of making itself the basis and corner-stone of Government, the very life of the Government demanded and required its extinction with the war it has so wickedly as well as madly waged. The Union must be severed, or Slavery must die. Those who were unconditionally for the Union were invited to unite in an organization, and above all party, for its maintenance. It invoked all creeds in religion, and all parties in politics to its standard. Such is the organization whose nominees you have met to indorse and sustain by your efforts. From his acquaintance with President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson he felt that it was appropriate, and it would be expected that he should say something of them personally.—Of President Lincoln there was no words he could use that would increase him in their estimation.—They have long loved him as the cherished and honored Chief Magistrate of the nation, and he had been renominated and would be re-ellected in obedience to the will of the people. He could only repeat what he had so often said, that President Lincoln was a man of eminent abilities, and of rare and unsurpassed integrity, who will administer the Government wisely and well, and bring the nation out of its present difficulties and plant it upon the eternal principles of liberty. He will certainly do no intentional wrong, and we may repose in confidence that all his undivided efforts will be devoted unselfishly to his country's good. The fearful responsibilities which has rested and will continue to rest for one moment has the war for the Union progressed without popular sympathy, popular support and popular approbation in every style, manner and degree. Those who demanded the display of the American flag at every house, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, in April, 1861, were the American people, unbiassed by party and filled with one common sentiment of devotion to the Republic. And while in the first fervor of the flag demonstration but one heart and voice were felt and heard. Fernando Wood joined with Wendell Philips in exhausting the language of patriotism, and both maintained that the nation's life must be preserved by fighting. The seventy-five thousand troops called out at this period were rejoicingly willing volunteers, and they marched to Washington not only crowned with the praises, prayers and tears of those whose loyalty has stood the wear of three years, but with universal eulogies and cheers offered by those who have since become Copperheads and traitors.—Under the subsequent calls for troops the volunteers may be numbered by hundreds of thousands; Senator Wilson says they amount to one million seven hundred thousand men! Surely if ever any cause had popular support it was shown in the heroic action of this almost countless hosts of patriots! But further, we may remind the reader that when drafting was tried as a substitute for volunteering, every art of every rebel sympathizer in the land was put in operation to check it.—Brutal villians murdered loyal men by dozens in Schuylkill county in this State; traitors followed their example in Illinois, Kentucky and Maryland, and in the city of New York the crowning butchery was accomplished. Yet the draft went on everywhere, though at New York the fiendish spirit of carnage, robbery and treason was only kept down by the sight of the glittering bayonets of the Army of the Potmac.

But time would fail us to indicate the signs of the popularity of the war. Look at the debt, with and without interest, of over one thousand, seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, which is so bravely borne by the people, while they are also eager to carry the last new loan; the money of the nation is offered as freely as the lives of its bravest and best. Look at the Sanitary Fairs, and the contributions to the Christian Commission; the Great Central Fair in this city crowning these offerings with a splendor before which every work of the kind attempted in America pales into insignificance. The Art Gallery alone almost equals the Louvre or Versailles; while neither in London or Paris can a more enchanting scene be found than in the Horticulture department, nor a more interesting spectacle than that presented beneath the flag-drapped arches of Union Avenue. The Fair is, however, but one evidence of Philadelphia's support of the war. She has had ninety thousand of her sons in arms since the first gun at Sumter; she has refreshed at her Volunteer Saloons over half a million of soldiers, without a dollar of expense to the Government; her daughters have comforted scores of thousands of sick and wounded heroes in every hospital in the vicinity; and her firemen have carried, free of charge, in their beautiful ambulances, thirty-seven thousand of these maimed heroes. Can any Government, under the spell of red tape, do such works as these? Can any "despot" make men, women and children pour forth such largess of sympathy? Verily, if ever the people of any nation said "Amen!" to the prosecution of any war, that Amen has been pronounced by those who sustain the War for the Union.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

He (Mr. H.) was not unmindful of the fact that many had complained that the President had been too slow, while others had also complained that he had been too fast, or even rash in his acts. With a people like ours, active, restive and impatient, and unused to the scenes of war, he who would provoke no discussion or produce no division of opinion, would be more than human. Amid the perils that had surrounded the Ship of State, he had guided her with the hand of a skillful pilot, and would soon reach the quiet haven of peace. Elect him by your votes, as you will, and in the meantime give to him your earnest cooperation in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him. In a Union organization, composed of men of all political organizations, it was deemed wisest and best to select a man who had been identified with the Democratic party, and the honored and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice-President, and he spoke of Andrew Johnson from a long and intimate acquaintance. He knew him well, and a purer patriot did not live in the land. He had been Governor of Tennessee, and had represented his State in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. From his long and varied experience in the councils of his country, and by his intellectual abilities and heroic patriotism, he was eminently fit to discharge the duties of President, should he in the Providence of God, be called to do so. Amidst traitors in the Senate from his own section, he stood unmoved, true to the Union, and unconditionally loyal to his country. With us loyalty costs nothing. Not to be so was simply infamous. But to men who lived in the midst of treason and rebellion and who literally took their lives in their hands, for adhering to their country's flag, there was indeed much merit. Such was the position of Andrew Johnson, faithful he stood among the faithless. Separated from his home, driven from his State, his property seized and confiscated, his sons imprisoned and his wife and children driven to the mountains, for the preservation of their lives, are some of the evidences which prove, beyond all doubt, the loyalty of Andrew Johnson. I will only add that he has given to the Government his unflinching support of all the measures which have been adopted to crush out this rebellion. He long since saw with the eye of a sagacious statesman, that slavery could not be left again to imperil the country's peace and safety, and has acted upon that conviction. He is every way eminently fitted and qualified for the position to which he has been nominated, and he will have our honest and earnest indorsement and support. Such are the men put in nomination by the Union organization for President and Vice-President, worthy personally, for their eminent ability and integrity, of your earnest and unqualified support, to carry out the principles set forth in the resolutions of the convention. And yet we have here a large body of men by whom they will be violently and vindictively opposed, some of whom are traitors at heart, and who need only the overt act to consummate that crime. These men should have long since been sent to their own place, to act and associate with those with whom they were in sympathy. Said Mr. H., had he the power, in many cases it should have been no occasion for complaining of delay. But there was a still more numerous class, from whom opposition was to come, called Democracy. These very men are mainly guilty of instigating the war. But for their acts it never would have existed. A person once President of the United States, has stated what would be done by Northern Democrats.—That troops to vindicate the integrity of the Union could not go forth without first passing over their dead bodies. It was this encouragement given by these so-called Northern Democrats, that instigated the war, as has their unceasing opposition prolonged it. Hold them to their true responsibilities, and do not let them escape or misguide the uninformed. The blood which has been shed, the amount of treasure expended, and the grief which in many cases has been felt in the domestic circle for the heroic dead, is upon them. But for their acts the war would not have existed, and if they had discharged only a plain, simple duty in support of the Government, it might have long since ceased. The hopes of the rebels have long hung on the action of their friends in the North. The Tories of the revolution, whose names were a by-word and a reproach even to their decendants, were patriots compared with these men. It was however, consoling to believe that all their efforts would avail nothing but their own disgrace. The Union would live in spite of all efforts of rebels in the South, or their sympathisers in the North.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

A great Union mass meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday night the 10th inst. at which Andrew Johnson, the Union Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency made an eloquent and patriotic speech. In the course of his remarks he said with much emphasis:

"I did not seek the position assigned me by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But I have not sought it, still, being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly.—Being conferred on me without solicitation *I shall not decline it.* [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty.

Speaking of slavery Gov. Johnson used this language:—

"And here let me say that now *is* the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security let us fix the foundation of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of Slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans and men from the Northern States, that Slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to Slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devasted fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore I urge you to remain in the Union. In trying to save Slavery you killed it, and lost your own freedom. Your Slavery is dead, but I did murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody host,

"Never shake thy gory locks at me—
Thou canst not say I did it."

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can leave out the disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of our labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons: first, because it is right in itself, and second, because in the emancipation of the slaves we break down odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee.

I am a democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for the Government because it is democratic—a government of the people. I am for putting down this Rebellion, because it is war against democracy. He who stands off, stirring up discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the Rebel camp and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to Slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

THE COURTSHIP.

The following extracts from the leading Copperhead and Radical newspapers will show how the wooing process of the two great parties is being carried on. Thus:

HOW THE RADICALS WOO THE COPPERHEADS.

[From the New Nation, the organ of Fremont.]

"Lincoln cannot hope for the support of the new party, for its birth is due to its hatred to Lincoln and the present Administration. Nor can McClellan hope for a better result. Without reckoning the extreme youth of this candidate, his name has become, whether justly or unjustly, so identified with the doctrines that are so utterly repugnant to the Western people, that Fremont himself, had he the desire to do so, would be unable to induce his friends to vote for McClellan. The Democratic party has no other name to put forward. Grant has been mentioned, and he, in fact, belongs to the Democratic party; but before the Fourth of July Grant will have destroyed himself by his own blunders and incapacity. What will then remain to be done? Suppose that Lincoln and McClellan obstinately persist; then we shall persist also. When we consider that in electing Fremont as its cand

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention of Union men held on Tuesday, was strong in numbers and purpose, and harmonious in action. Personal preferences were not put forward to the detriment of right principle. The Union, freedom and prosperity, are the words expressing the sentiments uppermost in the minds of all. Preserve the Union, put down the rebellion, and punish treason were the utterances on the occasion. A ticket, entitled to the support of all men of the only party true to the country, (namely, the Union party) was nominated.

ABRAM H. HULL, Esq., of Union township, was the nominee for Commissioner. Mr. HULL has been for years a Justice of the Peace in Union township. He is a man of intelligence and integrity, and possesses good business habits, a qualification rather useful to a commissioner sometimes. ASA STUCKEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, is the candidate for Poor Director. Mr. STUCKEY is well known as one of the most useful and capable citizens in the county. Probably no man in the county would perform the duties of Poor Director more efficiently than Squire STUCKEY.—EMANUEL J. DIEHL is the nominee for Auditor. Mr. DIEHL is a farmer of Colerain township, and will make an excellent Auditor if elected. Hon. ALEX. KING was proposed to the judicial conferees for President Judge. Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN for Congress, and Mr. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Hopewell Township for the Legislature. These are all strong men, and if nominated, will receive the hearty support of the Union Party. The Resolutions are pointedly drawn and to the purpose. They should be carefully read by all, who desire to have a clear idea of the objects of the Union Party

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats, at their Convention held last week, nominated MICHAEL WORTZ, of Union Township, for Commissioner. HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair, for Director of the Poor, and DAVID EVANS, of Monroe, for Auditor. The Congressional Conferees were instructed to support A. H. COFFROTH, for re-nomination. Conferees were instructed to support B. F. MYERS for the Legislature. F. M. KIMMELL was recommended for President Judge. These nominations appear to be all correct except the last. We suspect there must be some mistake about the nomination of Judge Kimmel. The Judge is a "War" Democrat, and when here at the last Term of Court flatly refused to speak at the peace palavar held in the Court-House on that occasion. A committee labored long and earnestly with him, endeavoring in vain to persuade him just to say a "word." We hear that he will not accept any honors from the peace wing of the Democrats.

Coffroth has richly earned a re-nomination. He has been faithful in villifying the purest public men in the country. He defamed in the most gross and indecent manner, in a speech made in the Court-House, in May, the young women engaged in teaching at Port Royal. He has been true to his Southern brethern. He lately voted and made a foolish speech in Congress against an amendment to the Constitution. abolishing "African Slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy." He opposed the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and of course voted against it if he was in a condition to be in his seat when the vote was taken. These acts and speeches make him dear to every friend of a despotic tyranny, and entitle him to the firm support of every sympathizer with treason and disunion. Mr. Myers is also entitled to a re-nomination upon about the same grounds that Mr. Coffroth is. He has done everything that could be reasonably expected of him, to sustain the "Confederate States" by weakening the confidence of the people in the cause of the Union by misrepresentation, and the constant suppression of important facts, showing the advantages and victories we are so often gaining over traitors and treason. We think his nomination very right and proper "under the circumstances."

GIVING AWAY.

There is pretty good reason for believing that the great Rebellion is giving away in some quarters in the North, as it has long since been giving away in the South. JAMES BUCHANAN the most useful abettor of the Rebellion in its incipiency, appears to be transferring his aid and comfort, so long given to the enemy, to the Union. He shows a disposition to make all the amends in his power for the great wrong he has done his country. He is now giving the aid of his extensive influence, and large means, to the cause of the Union. It is stated on good authority that he has actually put Fifty Dollars and his autograph to the *United* States Sanitary Fair, at Pittsburg. From this we infer that a great change has taken place lately in the mind of the "Old Public Functionary." Last March his face was set against Sanitary Fairs in general, and particularly against the one then holding in Lancaster city, Committees waited upon him in vain for contributions. He could then do nothing to aid and comfort the soldiers fighting his Southern brethern.
patriotic sacrifices?

Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Union nominee of Bedford County, for the Legislature, has not yet taken a prominent part in politics. He has been for the past three years in the army; a member of the Reserves. He is quite a young man but has already shown an ability, energy and intelligence, that promise a future, honorable to himself and useful to his country.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY POLITICS.—The Union Convention of Huntingdon County met on Tuesday the 14th ult., and nominated for Congress, William Dorris, Esq., giving him the privilege of appointing his own Conferees. Capt. Brice X. Blair, a crippled soldier, was nominated for Senate; John N. Swope, for Assembly: and Capt. J. D. Campbell for District Attorney. The ticket is a good one, and meets with general approval.

The President of the United States paid a visit to Gen. Grant last week. He speaks of the condition of army matters in the very highest terms of confidence. He says that Gen. Grant feels as certain of success as though it were already an accomplished fact. He did not importune the President for more troops, or complain of want of support, but reports that all goes well.

The Lawrence *Journal*, the old Democratic paper of New Castle, and so far as we know, the only Democratic paper in the County—unless very recently—has raised the name of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the whole County and District Union Ticket to its masthead.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF GREENBACKS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:—We know of nothing better calculated to inspire confidence in the bonds, notes and other securities of the National Government than the exhibit we made yesterday of the reduced amount of Government notes in circulation and the large increrse in the National revenues. The fact of a reduction of the national currency to the extent of fifty-seven millions within two months should have the effect to appreciate the remaining circulation, or in other words to knock down the price of gold; and and it would have that effect at once if it were not for the desperate combination arrayed against the Government and the people in these gold speculations. Nevertheless, a decrease in the circulation must bring about a fall in the price of gold sooner or later, and all wise business men should set their houses in order accordingly.

The contraction of the currency, which is already in such handsome progress, as to continue. For the future the Treasury will be supplied through taxes, customs, and by the sale of bonds, and no further issues of currency will be made. The Secretary will be able to pursue this course, and continue his withdrawal of "greenbacks" and five per cent. legal-tenders, because of the great increase of revenue from excise duties, which, with the duties on imports, are certain to swell our future annual income to the amount of about three hundred millions of dollars. Here is the best foundation in the world for credit. On such a basis the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to negotiate bonds almost at will. With such ample provision for interest and sinking funds, the Secretary will be able to meet his future obligations in bonds, the withdrawal of the "greenbacks" will go on, and gold must come down.

THE Boston *Herald*, the most popular Democratic paper in New England, comes out for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The Democratic Troubles.

The New York *Evening Post* explains the troubles of the Democratic party in relation to their Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, which was to meet at Chicago next month, but which has been postponed until August 29th by the "National Democratic Committee," of which August Belmont is Chairman. From this statement it appears that the principal Opposition members of Congress have determined not to recognize the action of this Committee, either in the matter of postponement or of calling the Convention at all. It is asserted that this Belmont Committee is not "regular," never having been chosen by the National Convention of the "Democratic" party, and its assumption to act for that organization is invalid. There is a rumor that another Committee will soon assemble, and a Convention in conformity with the usages of the party. The history of political parties in 1860 throws some light on this question. In that year the Convention assembled at Charleston, and after a stormy session, adjourned to Baltimore.

Upon the reassembling at the latter in June, a violent altercation took place, which resulted in the withdrawal of several delegations and parts of delegations, and the organization of a rival Convention. Each of these bodies provided for the appointment of a National Committee just before adjourning. After the election of that year many members of these two Committees joined the Rebels. It is questionable whether enough remain to form a quorum. Last year a meeting purporting to be of members of the the two Committees, was held at the St Nicholas Hotel in New York, which professed to form a coalition. This Committee afterwards called the Conventian at Chicago. It is now declared by some of the members of the party that this Committee is irregular and without power. The trouble seems to be that Belmont represented the Douglas wing of the party at the time when he was originally appointed.—According to these manifestations, "Union and harmony" has ceased to be a motto of the party.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A workman in the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad shop was killed, on Friday morning by a fellow workman, in consequence of a political dispite. The murderer expressed a preference for the rebel cause exciting the indignation of his companions against him.

The Nashville *Union* denies the foolish falsehood recently started by the Copperhead papers, that the mothes of Govenor Johnson is selling tripe in the streets of Philadelphia to keep her from starving. It states that, "when Govenor Johnson removed from Raleigh, N. C., he brought his mother with him, and she remained with him, in Greenville, in this State, till her death, which occurred in 1847.

A few days since a noisy Copperhead was proclaiming the popularity of Gen. McClellan, in the cars, between Philadelphia and New-York. Discovering a soldier in the car, he approached him and inquired who he went for next President. The soldier replied, "George B. McClellan." The Copperhead made loud proclamation of the fact to the passenger. The veteran soon became a Copperhead lion. Elated at his sudden popularity, he took off his coat and showed two wounds on his arm, received at the battle of Gettysburg. At this interesting juncture a military defective entered the car, and confronted the McClellan soldier. After a little conversation he left, but soon returned with two soldiers. The wounded warrior of Gettysburgh was unceremoniously arrested and handcuffed. It turned out that he was an escaped prisoner from Fort Delaware, and belonged to the Ninth Georgia Regiment. He had got off in the stolen clothes of a Union soldier. Of course, his new friend loved him all the better for this, but they didn't like to manifest it under the circumstances.—*Trenton Gazette.*

The Albany *Argus* announces that Governor Seymour "desires above all things to seek at the close of his arduous administration the repose of private life." The *Argus* might have added, the people above all things desire to let him seek the repose of private life.

WAR ITEMS.

General Hunter's victory at Mount Crawford was not only complete in itself and disastrous to the Rebels, but it seems to have been but the beginning of a campaign destined to play no insignificant part in the grand programme of reducing Richmond and driving Lee out of Virginia.—By the junction of Crooks' and Averill's command with Hunter's forces the latter has now a fighting column of certainly not less than twenty thousand men of all arms. At Staunton they are within thirty miles of Charlottsville and sixty miles of Lynchburgh two of the most important railroad points relied upon by Gen. Lee to furnish supplies for his army. Lynchburg has also been regarded as likely to become Gen Lee's new base in the event of his retreat from Richmond. It seems now that Hunter can hardly be prevented from capturing it in very brief time if that is his purpose. If not, Charlottesville is evidently at his mercy. A few days will serve to develop his plans.

A loyal woman in Loudoun county, Virginia, the other day refused to pay two hundred and fifty dollars demanded by a party of guerillas to prevent the burning of her house. The rebels had already fired her barn. She told them to go ahead and burn all she owned; "if she had thousands under her feet she would not give them one cent." They burned the house, as a matter of course.

An Ohio soldier writing home from Sherman's army, relates how one of our brave men was killed. He had ordered a rebel to surrender, when the fellow gave up his arms, all but a concealed pistol and at the first opportunity shot the federal soldier dead. It was with difficulty that that our men could be restrained from retaliating on the prisoners. The rebel who killed the soldier by means of the concealed pistol was immediately shot.

Mrs. Patterson Allen, indicted in Richmond for "treason" to the Confederacy (i. e. for being a loyal women), is under $100,000 bail, and is to be tried on the 10th of July.

A dispatch of Friday the 24th ult., says:—"The Rebels made a rear attack on Wright's and Hancock's corps, and captured four guns of Knight's New-York Battery, and took 400 men, being a well depleted regiment. Our men were rallied and retook the ground, and captured 700 prisoners."

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, June 28—9.50 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, June 27th, at 3.30 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operation in front, except from our guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg, from a distance of two thousand yards.

The dispatch gives the following intelligence from the rebel papers:

The Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and say that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with a loss of material, he will be safe.

The same papers accuse Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons and horses and cattle.

The same papers also state that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded and furniture, burned the depot, buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing south.

All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly. [NOTE.—Burkesville is the junction of the South Side and Danville railrords.—REPORTER.]

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received this morning, reports that yesterday, June 27th, an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's positions, which resulted in a loss to us of between two and three thousand.

The following particulars are given:

Pursuant to my order of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down sandtown road, at 8 A. M. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artilery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are verry strong.

McPherson reports his loss about 500 and Thomas abont 2,000. The loss was particularly heavy in general field officers:

Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; also Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Brownhall, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois are killed.

McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many. But I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy as he kept close behind the parapets.

No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.
June 27, 1864—9 45 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from City Point at half-past four o'clock this morning report no fighting to-day.—Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication.

The Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynchburg by Gen. Hunter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated yesterday evening, at 8½ o'clock, states that "it has rained almost incesantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whittaker's brigade of Stanly's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred. Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek on our left, and one brigade of the twenty-third Corps is across Noses Creek on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quiet severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting the offensive whenever he can."

Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg, to-day, that "there is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia *Inquarer* of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph-wires cut between this place and Harper's Ferry."

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Surprise of the Second Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following letter was received here at noon from the Army Correspondent of the Association Press:—

"HEADQUARTERTS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23.—The attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday near the Weldon Railroad did not result so disastrously as was at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's Division on the left, with Birney's and Mott's command on the centre, and Gibbons' on the right.

It was expected that the Sixth Corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quiet a gap was left into which A. P. Hill's Corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in the ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the Third Division.

This left the flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantoge of it, charged through and got fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender; the troops however left their trenches and fell back rapidly, but many were captured and quite a number killed and wounded before they got away.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at about one thousand, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500; some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands, after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "*never—death* rather than Libby Prison," and fighting their way as best they could, many of them got back safe.

Enemy Driven Back, and Our Line Advanced.

At 8 o'clock P. M. a charge was made by the Second Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered.

We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the enemy fired too high, their balls nearly all passing over the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken, and skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being some points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the enemy had taken up a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Colonel Blaysdell of the 11th Massachusetts was killed to-day by a sharpshooter, while visiting the skirmish line.

The Sixth Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and that arrangements were at once made to destroy it.

At 5 P. M. a large force of the enemy were seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advance of the Sixth Corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

Later.

June 24, 5 A. M.—Nothing more serious than picket firing took place during the past evening and night, and very little is going on this morning.

The New Movement---Grant Again Putting in His Left.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, June 23—6 o'clock a. m.

Wilson's division of cavalry moved off in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives Station, and were tearing up the track along the road.

The 2nd and 6th Corps moved from their old positions on the right toward the Weldon Railroad.

Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated a movement by our left flank, or else he designed to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plankroad the two corps were confronted by Gen. Hill's corps, and a smart engagement ensued.

A battery of the 12th New-York Artillery was annoying the Rebels, who succeeded in getting round on the flank, and charging it. The infantry supporting the battery were surprised, and after a faint show of resistance, retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the Rebels.

Our line was then reformed. The men were becoming accustomed to Gen. Lee's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold and sudden onset.

Two divisions of the 5th Corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the 6th Corps were ready for any hostilities on the left.

Charges were made by the Rebels, who suffered severely with each fresh assault.

There was heavy firing in front of the 9th Corps, about midnight. At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys, and all night our cannon kept firing at regular intervals.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary to amend the contract with Mr. Ericson for the construction of two floating batteries.—The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty, by reason of the payment of money, then came up. Mr. Brown offered an amendment, the effect of which is to authorize the enrolment of the friendly Indians for the protection of the border States and frontiers. After some discussion the bill was laid over. A message was received from the President relative to Mexican affairs, and also one relative to the Arguelles case.—A report of the Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was concurred in. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the sale of custom houses, wharves, docks, &c., when not needed as such. The bill to repeal the commutation clause in the conscription act was again taken up and its consideration occupied the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Elections reported that J. G. Scott, of Missouri, is entitled to retain his seat. The report was laid over. The Committee on Post offices was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the carrying of newspapers in the overland Pacific mails.—Mr. Ross, of Illinois, introduced a resolution granting the same pay as Congressmen to persons arrested "without process of law and released without trial." Laid over. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government was considered in Committee of the whole, but was not disposed of. At the evening session the committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring the regulation of pay to mechanics and others in the Navy-yards according to rates paid in private shipyards—The Judiciary Committee reported in the case of William Yorkum that the proceedings were regular, and his imprisonment was the result of the sentence of the court martial which tried him.

TUESDAY, June 21.

SENATE—The Naval Committee reported the joint resolution to amend the contract with Captain John Ericsson for the construction of the two iron clads Dictator and Puritan. The bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in insurectionary districts was also reported. The Intercontinental Telegraph bill was then taken up, and was debated at length. A motion to postpone until December was rejected, and the bill was passed after the clause granting subsidies was stricken out. The Military Committee reported the bill repealing the $300 exemption clause in the Conscription act, and the Senate then took a recess until 7 P. M. The evening session was consumed in the consideration of District of Columbia business.

HOUSE—The Military Committee reported adversely upon the petition of certain citizens who had been confined in rebel prisons to be allowed the same pay and rations as U. S. soldiers. A joint resolution for the relief of the widow of Spencer Kellogg, who was executed as a spy by the rebels, was reported and passed. The Senate bill for an examination as to the morals and business qualifications of commissaries, quartermasters paymasters and assistant-paymasters was passed. Several other military bills, were reported. The Committee of Conference on the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill relative to the draft. After considerable discussion, the first section, repealing the $300 commutation, was stricken out several other amendments were offered, but without coming to a note, the House took a recess. At the evening session the Pacific Railroad bill was considered, without action.

WEDNESDAY, June, 22.

SENATE.—A resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the expediency of extending the Reciprocity treaty to Central British America was laid over. The House bill authorizing a negotation with certain Indian tribes in Oregon for the relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty was passed. A motion to take up the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was rejected. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was considered, and after being somewhat amended was passed. The bill authorizing the transfer of persons from the army to the navy was also passed. Also the bill appropriating $25,000 to compensate the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for the capture of the rebel ram Arkansas. Also the bill to establish a navy yard at Cairo. The bill relative to the contract of John Ericsson, for building the ironclads Puritan and Dictator, was then considered, and at the evening session was passed. The bill for the relief of contractors for machinery, &c., was discussed at length.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution to conclude the session on the 30th. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Chas. W. Carrigan is not, and M. Russell Thayer is, entitled to the seat from the fifth district of Pennsylvania. A report was also made in the Arkansas election cases, with a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a Commission of three persons to visit the insurrectionary States and report to the President whether the loyalists have formed State government, &c. A minority report was also presented. The subject will be considered on Saturday. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that John Kline is not, and Leonard Myers is, entitled to the seat from the third district of Pennsylvania. The Pacific Railroad bill was considered without final action, and then in Committee of the Whole, the $400,000,000 loan bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered, and the discussion of the bill consumed the remainder of the session.

THURSDAY, June, 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer reported back the House Post Route bill with various amendments, and it was passed. Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the millitary service, Passed. Mr. Cowan reported the bill to result the duties on good imported for the Sanitary and Christian Comission fairs, with a substitute remitting the duties simply for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and it was passed. Mr. Trumbull reported a bill for bail in certain cases of Military arrests, with an amendment limiting the taking of bail to the several Courts of the United States. The original bill included State Courts. He also reported adversely the bill to provide for claims against the Government for injury and destruction of property by the army or by military authority during the Rebellion. Mr. Harris reported the bill prescribing the time within which indictments may be found against persons charged with crimes against the laws of the United States. The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law came up as the special order. After debate, the bill was passed, Yeas 27, Nays 12. The motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday, to prevent military interference in elections, was taken up. Without concluding, the Senate took a recess. The evening session was devoted to discussion of the $300 commutation clause.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole on the States of the Union resumed the consideration of the new loan bill. A long debate ensued. The Committee acted on and agreed to Mr. Stevens's substitute for the first section—Yeas 72, Nays 51. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee, by a vote of 59 against 80. The House also refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section, by 44 against 81. The bill was then passed without a division, the Yeas and Nays having been demanded and refused. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy. Mr. Sherman reported back the house bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government. On the bill to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works, the Senate receded from its amendments. The bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation was passed. The Loan bill was received from the House, and refered to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the increased facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho was passed. The bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse with loyal and disloyal States was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Collamer reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters. Mr. Davis tried, unsuccessfully, to get in some new pence resolutions. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses was proceeded with in Committee of the Whole. After passing upon various items, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to carry into effect the Treaty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Honduras Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. A bill enabling the Assay Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in bullion was passed. The contested election case of Lindsay against Scott from the IIId Congressional District of Missouri, was settled by a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the IIId Congressional District of Pennsylvanir, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat, was passed. The contested election case from the Vth Congressional District of Pennsylvania was settled by a resolution declaring that Charles W. Carrigan is not entitled to the seat, but Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and lies on the table for a third reading. The House took up the Senate bill to establish a Navy-Yard Depot at or near Cairo, Ill. A long debate ensued, when, without vote, the House adjoured.

SATURDAY, June 25.

SENATE.—The bills providing for compensation to Postmasters by saleries instead of commisions and for the improvement of the Government Insane Hospital Grounds, were passed. Bills were reported for the regulation of the distribntion of prize money and to increase the salaries of the judges and arbiters appointed under the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. The report of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the disagreements of the two Houses on the Internal Revenue Bills was submitted and adopted. As the report was also concurred in by the House of Representatives the bill now only needs the President's signature to be a law. As now finally fixed upon, the tax on whisky will be $1,50 per gallon after the 1st of July proximo till the 1st of Febuary next, after which latter period it will be $2 per gallon. On incomes the tax is five per cent on all over $400, and not exceeding $5,000; on incomes from $5,000 to $10,000, seven and a half per cent; exceeding $10,000, ten per cent. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, from the previous day. Mr. Sumner's amendment to proibit the inter-State slave trade was rejected by twenty to thirteen. Amendments were adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars to publish the continuation of Schoolcraft's work on the Indians, allowing colored persons to appear as witnesses in the courts of the United States, consolidating various Western Territories into fewer land districts, and for other purposes. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Sumner's amendment to put an end to the inter-State slave trade was again voted on and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes. The bill relative to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was called up, but was laid aside without being considered, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act was pssed, and the Conference Committee's report on the Internal Revenue bill was concurred in, and then the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act was taken up, and the speeches on it occupied the remainder of the day. The principal point at issue was the proposition to repeal the $300 commutation clause; but the discussion took a wide range and was participated in by various members on both the Republican and Democratic sides. The debate was a very animated one throughout, and at times became very personal and bitter Messrs. Garfield and Schenk of Ohio were the only members who advocated an ambrocation of the draft commutation. Mr. Odell of Brooklyn strongly opposed it at the same time urging a vigorous prosecution of the war till the Rebels are conquered, and avowing his determination to support the Government in all its efforts for this purpose.—Mr. F. Wood made a speech denouncing the war, and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so offensive and violent in his remarks that he was hissed by members—a manifestation of disapprobation which is not remembered to have been ever before shown a Representative on the floor of the House. No vote on the bill was reached. It will probably be taken on Monday.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may27] S. & W. SHUCK.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGF

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS, who pay their subscriptions before the 8th of July, will be charged only One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents a year. Money is very useful to us at this time, and we hope our subscribers will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions as soon as the time mentioned.

WE WILL furnish the BEDFORD INQUIRER until after the Presidential Election for Sixty cents. Now is the time to increase the circulation of the INQUIRER. No other instrumentality can be made so effective in bringing out and developing the strength of the Union party in this County as this paper.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

A meeting of the Union County Committee appointed at the last County Convention, will be held in Bedford Borough, MONDAY, JULY ELEVT'H at One o'clock, P. M., at the Washington Hotel. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the Committee.

GEO. W. RUPP.
Bedford, July 1, 1864. Chairman.

☞ The arrivals at the Springs are not very numerous yet. Among the visitors now or lately there are Gen. Buell, Mrs. Buell and Miss Mason; Mr. and Mrs. Bodisco, Russian Legation, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John A. Kasson, Washington; Mr. Appleton, the publisher, New York.

☞ A draft will be made in Chambersburg on the 5th of July for the purpose of filling the deficiencies caused by exemptions for causes other than those caused by paying the commutation or furnishing substitutes.

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established at New Paris, in this County, and G. W. Blackburn appointed Post Master. A post office at this place has been needed for a long time, and we are very glad to record the establishment of one. We hear Mr. Blackburn spoken of as a good man for the place. There are a number of other localities in this County where new post offices are greatly needed. The New Paris post office opens under very favorable auspices we think. It starts with eleven new subscribers to the INQUIRER, all paid in advance. A good beginning, which rather naturally draws out our best wishes for New Paris.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Most of our readers, we believe, will be glad to know that our subscription list is still increasing very fast. Since our last issue we have added ninety-five names to our lists, besides eighty to commence on the 22d of July and continue until the 11th of November. They come from all parts of the County, always bringing encouraging words of approval of the INQUIRER. It is not easy to distinguish among so many, every where speaking a good word for the INQUIRER. But we may name the following gentlemen who have given indisputable evidence of their purpose of doing what they can to extend the circulation and influence of the INQUIRER. Wm. H. Davis and Geo. W. Blackburn, of Union township; A. B. Bunn, of Schellsburg; J. B. Williams, of Bloody Run; G. R. Barndollar and J. B. Castner, of Woodberry, and Simon Nycum, of Rays Hill, have been active in their respective neighborhoods in procuring us new subscribers. We tender them our thanks, and venture the hope that they will not be likely to see the INQUIRER "smashed up," with such patronage and good will as it is receiving now-a-day.

COPPERHEAD TUMULT IN LANCASTER.—The Lancaster *Examiner* has the following account of the proceedings of a set of copperheads at Churchtown, Lancaster county, lately:

"On Friday night, the 17th inst., a disgraceful assault was made by a miserable set of Copperheads on the Fairville Union Brass Band, while engaged in playing for the Academy Exhibition. The rioters came from the outskirts of the town, and were reinforced by some drafted Copperheads and whiskey-rangers living in the village. After getting up steam they started for the Exhibition, where they proved their manliness and meanness by assailing a boy, who was soon relieved by his brother and several members of the Band, who thrust the swell-head rioters out of the room. After having procured another invoice of tangle-foot whiskey, or as it is called in that country, rain-water and potash, they armed themselves with clubs and stones, and attacked the members of the Band as they were leaving the the Academy. The latter, however, armed themselves with rundles from the bannisters, and after a little sharp playing on the empty pates of the Copperheads made them beat a hasty retreat, and endeavor to heal their wounded honor and heads by the free application, outward and inward, of the aforealluded to whisky."

For the Bedford Inquirer.

COPPERHEADS AND REBELS—*The Difference.*—Mr. Editor—A short time ago I was much amused and also somewhat enlightened in regard to the difference between a Copperhead and a Rebel. A stirling (?) "democrat" was asked if he could tell the difference. He, after bracing himself up, thought he could do it satisfactorily. "A Copperhead is a man, professing to be a democrat, talks much about the war, but won't go himself nor encourage others to go. This is what I call a Copperhead. A Rebel, you know, is a man that is opposed to Lincoln's administration." "Is that the difference," asked a bystander. "Yes." "Well, I differ somewhat with you. I think a Copperhead is a man who is a bogus democrat, having all the instincts of a traitor, but has not the courage to be a Rebel. A Copperhead is worse than a Rebel. A Rebel has courage, but a Copperhead is a poltroon. Every thing goes wrong with such a man, and, while he pretends to be a union man, he is only waiting for a good opportunity to sell out to Jeff Davis & Co." Whereupon our friend, finding himself nicely photographed, commenced, in the free use of redundant phrases known among swearers, to abuse and vilify all about him.—So much for Copperhead unionism. *

THE DRAFT.—Our town has been made very lively by the daily reporting of the drafted men of the various townships for the last week. The Board commenced its sessions on last Friday in the Court House, where it will continue its sessions until the entire county has reported. Its labors have been unusually severe and trying. On last Saturday one hundred and ten men were ordered to report and the claims of all were thoroughly examined. This was not less than two days work. There appears to be considerable bitterness manifested by many who are compelled to "muster out" the greenbacks or don the blues. Although we have occasionally noticed a most venomous Copperhead "take it" in the best of spirits, but such are exceptions. It is a shame that Bedford County has been compelled to bear this sweeping conscription, when it could have been avoided without the drafting of a single individual, had the Democratic Commissioners done what the Commissioners of eastern counties did.—A bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars would have secured for Bedford county nine-tenths of all the men who left her and were accredited to eastern counties, and these would have filled her quota. The Commissioners of this county and their peace at any price friends are solely responsible for the draft.

The Board are making comparatively few exemptions, nevertheless up to this time they have not received a dozen soldiers in this county.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Convention met Tuesday afternoon. the 28th of June, at the Court House. Mr. JAS. FISHER was appointed President and A. B. BUNN Secretary. The following Delegates were present:

Bedford Borough—Wm. Shuck, J. Crouse.
Bedford Township—Jas. Bowles, G. Zimmers.
Broad Top—J. B. Castner, C. W. Ashcum.
Colerain—H. P. Diehl, Martin Hetrick.
Cumberland Valley—
Bloody Run—Wm. Masters, J. A. Gump.
Hopewell—J. B. Penrod, David Bowman.
Londonderry—J. Feightner, J. Wilhelm.
Harrison—W. J. Kerr, Maron Metzger.
Napier—Peter Hull, J. Gordon.
Juniata—J. Kerr, L. Bitner.
Union—James Imler, Grundy Ake.
St. Clair—Wm. Kirk, H. B. Mock.
Liberty—L. Givler, E. Fauchler.
West Providence—Adam Weaverling, Jas. Fisher.
East Providence—S. Staly, W. Whetstone.
Southampton—Bernard O'Neal, J. Johnson.
Snake Spring—Asa Stucky, L. H. Diehl.
South Woodberry—J. B. Kegarice, J. L. B. Snowberger.
Middle Woodberry—Thos. Watson, J. S. Hetrick.
Schellsburg—A. B. Bunn, A. J. Mullen.

Alexander King, Esq., was nominated unanimously for President Judge.

Frank Jordan was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

D. B. Armstrong was nominated for the Legislature.

A. H. Hull was nominated for Commissioner.

Asa Stuckey for Poor Director.

Emanuel J. Diehl for Auditor.

The following gentlemen were appointed County Committee:

Major G. W. Rupp, Chairman.
Bedford Borough—John Lutz, J. R. Durborrow.
Bedford Township—Wm. Phillips.
Broad Top—John Tobias.
Colerain—Martin Hetrick.
Cumberland Valley—Albert Smith.
Bloody Run—Wm. P. Barndollar.
Hopewell—Thomas M. Young.
Londonderry—Lew Carpenter.
Harrison—D. King.
Napier—G. S. Mulls.
Juniata—L. Bitner.
Union—James S. Riddle.
St. Clair—H. B. Mock.
Liberty—J. W. Black.
West Providence—D. Sams.
East Providence—J. W. Sams.
Southampton—Amos Robinett.
Snake Springs—J. Baker.
Monroe—W. Stuckey.
South Woodberry—J. Snowberger.
Middle Woodberry—John T. Keagy.
Schellsburg—J. W. Knipple.

On motion, the following resolutions were reported by C. W. Ashcom, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the sentiments of the Union men of the County of Bedford, most cordially approve and reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the National Union Party at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the duty of standing by the country as long as there is a country to stand by, in the emphatic language of that great and good man, Rev. Robert Breckinridge; of Kentucky, should be constantly kept before the minds of the people. If the government should be overthrown, all is lost, and it must, therefore, be defended even to the very "gates of death."

Resolved, That the nominations made at Baltimore were dictated by a pure regard for the best interests of the country. Their enthusiastic reception every where afford the strongest hope that the wisdom of presenting Lincoln and Johnson, as the Union candidates for President and Vice President, will be triumphantly vindicated at the November election. To doubt this would be to believe that the blessings of free government and the blood and sacrifices it cost to secure them had been entirely forgotten.

Resolved, That it is amongst the highest duties of the loyal voters at home, to secure to the gallant soldiers in the field, now perilling all in defense of their country, the right of suffrage so unjustly withheld from them—and that therefore this convention most earnestly urges upon every friend of the soldier the important duty of attending the polls on the second day of August next, and voting for the amendments to the Constitution, one of which is designed to confer this inestimable and right.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the administration of Gov. A. G. Curtin. His extraordinary and untiring efforts for the relief and comfort of the soldiers, and his unselfish devotion to the great cause they are endeavoring to maintain, have won for him a higher position in the affections of the people and a higher niche in the temple of fame than any political advancement could possibly bestow.

Resolved, That the diffusion of correct information and intelligence through the local newspapers, is one of the best means of securing the success of the ticket, and disappointing the schemes of those who are striving to subvert the government, and to this end the Convention earnestly recommend the widest possible circulation of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, a paper conducted with marked ability, and looking and laboring solely for the triumph of the Union cause.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Bedford County, backed up by their copperhead *allies*, in refusing to lay a tax for the payment bounty to volunteers, whereby Bedford County would have been exempted from the draft, should meet with the condemnation of all the friends of the maintainence of this Union in Bedford county.

Rsolved, That the candidates for Judge, Congress and the Legislature have the power to appoint their own conferees.

Adopted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN EVANS.

BATTLE LINE, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., June 22, 1864.

EDITOR BEDFORD INQUIRER:—

I have no doubt but the friends of the members of my Company are very anxious to know of our whereabouts and how we are getting along since we have joined the grand army of the Potomac. Therefore I will pen you a few lines which you may insert in your valuable paper if you think it worth the room. We landed at Bell Plains, Va., on the 18th of May, where we remained until the 21st, and then we took up the line of march for the army of the Potomac, where we arrived after six days hard marching, and joined our Corps (the 2d, 2d Division and 2d Brigade,) on Sunday evening the 29th of May, and on Monday morning we were sent to the front line of battle, but were only engaged as skirmishers, until Friday morning the 2d of June, when we were ordered to charge on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, which was done with a good will, but we did not succeed in carrying the works and were compelled to come to a halt and entrench ourselves, in order that we could hold the ground that we had bought so dearly. I do not know what our entire loss was at that place, but it was very heavy for the time engaged. We held our position at that place until Sunday evening, the 13th inst., (all the time under the fire of the enemy's sharp shooters and part of the time his shells,) when we were ordered to steal out of our works, as we supposed to take a few days rest, but alas! there was no rest for the 2d Corps. When we got out of our works and our Regiment formed, we got the command forward, to halt on the banks of the James River on Monday evening the 14th inst. On Tuesday morning we crossed the river and took up the march for Petersburg, and about eleven o'clock the same night we found ourselves in the outer works of the enemy, about two miles from Petersburg. Since that time we have been under fire all the time, gradually closing in on their inner lines, and we are now about one mile from the city, with a very strong line of works in our front.

I will append a list of the killed, wounded and missing so that the friends of the unfortunate may know something of their loved one, who are battling for freedom and right. The health of the troops, as a general thing, is very good, and all seem to be in good spirits. My company numbers 46 men for duty.

KILLED.—Mathias Mock, David R. Snowden.

WOUNDED.—Wm. Yeater, Simon S. Lutz, John Whitman, James Potter, C. W. Johnston, John F. Cook, Geo. W. Reighard, George Bowers, John G. Stephens, Levi Berkhimer, John Hagan, Thomas Snowberger, Geo. D. Brown, Michael H. Price, Sergt. Robert M. Skillington, Corp. David Barnet.

MISSING.—Josiah N. Smith.

Very respectfully,
N. C. EVANS,
Capt. Co. A, 184th P. V.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Interesting Letter From Capt John S. Stukey.

WHITE OAK SWAMP,
Near Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.

* * * Lieut. Jack Porter of the 55th, took dinner with me yesterday, he just happened to call around about the time my cook had finished up cooking a nice mess of boiled beef and potatoes; he thought we knew how to live in campaign better than they did. They are just like new troops, at this kind of roughing it out. After dinner I went down with Porter to see the boys of the 55th, they lay about five hundred yards from here, or did the last few days. I expect they have left this morning, as they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at any time. I knew but few I saw in that regiment. I saw Capts. Livingston and Metzgar, they were well but think this kind of service a little harder than South Carolina service. They told me they had no change of clothing for fifteen days. I told them (which is the case) that I had not changed my shirt, drawers and stockings since the first day of May They came to the conclusion not to say anything about their change of clothing. This is a trying time here, you can see wounded men being carried to the rear continually. Our regiment was relieved from the front line yesterday morning where we had been for twenty-four hours. We lay in four lines of battle, and yesterday we lay in rear line but expect to move forward to relieve another regiment this morning.—There is nearly as many men killed and wounded in rear line of earthworks as in front. I had a man, Noah Allison, mortally wounded, day before yesterday, he died yesterday. He is the son of John Allison who lives in the rear of Dubbstown, back towards the mountains. We are now, they say, within five miles, air line, from Richmond. I think myself 'tis further. We have the ground all dug up with entrenchments, but the sharpshooters pick us off very fast. E. B. Stuckey was just this minute lying asleep, and a minnie ball struck within a foot of him and bounced over him. He says, "it may be a couple of days before one comes that close to him again." The boys are all in good spirits and think, "conquer we must." I look on many things here with wander and amazement. I see men have their most intimate friends shot down, and in a few minutes, after they are sent out of their sight they are laughing and joking again as usual.

I yesterday made out a list of killed, wounded and missing in my Company up to date. Since this campaign commenced twenty-three is the number. Three of which are dead, that I know of now, and I think some of the missing men are dead. Thos. Kurtz and Wilson Stuckey, are back somewhere with the trains.

Yesterday there was a flag of truce hoisted. I do not know who hoisted it first, or what the object of it was, but I do know that hostilities were stopped for one half an hour in front of the 2nd and 3d Divisions of our Corps.—While the First Division immediately on the left of our Division were engaging the enemy, at the same time a considerable portion of our men and the Johnnies threw off their armor and met half-way between the two lines, shook hands, exchanged papers, and traded hard tack for tobacco. One Reb sharpshooter, up towards our First Division, still kept shooting down towards the parties that had so met, when one of the Rebels made the remark, "that was some d——d f——l Rebel shooting down here that had no sense." When the half hour arrived the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and you ought to have seen them split for their lines; but three of the Johnnies forgot which side they were on; they slipped around, got over here and would not return to their former friends. I never in my life saw a gladder set of fellows than a lot of North Carolinians were, that we charged upon on the afternoon of the 18th of May, and took them prisoners. We charged up to their works, they threw down their arms and called to us not to shoot them, and they just came tumbling over the works like bees, and they would hollow to our boys—"Where is the rear? Where is the rear?" "Don't you want some tobacco, boys?" "No," says the boys, "we wont trouble you about your tobacco now, but we'll take some of it after this is over, get back to the rear Johnnies. Keep a little to the right, the balls don't fly so thick there, get back! get back!" our fellows would say to them, and I tell you they did get back as fast as their heels could take them, where the Provost Guard would gather them up and take them to headquarters. I remain very truly,

Your Brother,
JOHN S. STUCKEY.
128th Regt. Penna. Vols.

THE 184TH REGIMENT.—Rumors are in circulation that the entire regiment, with the exception of two in Co. A, from Bedford, were taken prisoners in the disaster of Wednesday a week. The report is that Lieut. Adam Carn and David M. Phillips were the only ones that escaped. Jacob Line, son-in-law of Mr. Samuel Deffibaugh, was killed in the action.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms. It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranied.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [jy1-1m.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [june3,'64:] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

MARRIED.

At McConnellsburg, Fulton county, on Wednesday, the 22d ult., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. THEODORE J. THOMPSON, formerly of Bedford, to Miss MAGGIE A. HOFMAN, of the former place.

On the evening of the 28th ult., by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. GEORGE HINSELING, of Johnstown, and Miss MARY SEMLER, of Bedfor.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.

June 24, 1864-tf.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-ts.

FROM THE PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT &CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjested; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1864-5t.

THE OLD FLAG.!

A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the Election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, UNION and FREEDOM, and *the Right of Suffrage to our Brave Soldiers*, will be issued on the 21st of July, and weekly thereafter until the fall returns of the Presidential Election can be given, from the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE OLD FLAG will contain Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other Eminent men; Maps of Battles and Battlefields, and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.

TERMS--Cash in Advance.

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

☞ The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson. Address

M'CLURE & STONER,
June 24-3t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.
Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS AT MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U.S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St Clair Township, dec'd, will apply to the Orphans Court, at August term, for a discharge. GEO. D. KAUFFMAN,
July 1, 1864-2t. Admr. of Henry Kauffman, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.
All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,
July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSIAH S. ELDER.
WM. S. ELDER,
June 24, '64-6t* *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Fisher, Administrator of Catherine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper
E. M. ALSIP,
June 17,-2t. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Adm'r's.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck. late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.
June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,
J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna. containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less; about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith.

ALSO,

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55 feet, and extending back 200 feet to an Alley, adjoining Lot of Joseph Crissman's heirs on the West, and an Alley on the East. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-ts. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county. I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the *22nd day of July, next*,. Said Real Estate, consisting of One Tract of Land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing 230 acres, more or less, with a Brick and Log House, Bank Barn and Stable thereon erected, and about 100 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That, the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Amelia Metzgar, widow. 2d. Sarah, wife of George Corley. 3d. Mary, wife of John Alsip. 4th. Ellen, wife of Wm. Showman. 5th. Daniel Metzgar. 6th. Maria, wife of John Kerr. 7th. Sophia, wife of Emanuel Palmer, who died, leaving issue, six children, viz:—Lavinia Palmer, John Palmer, Elmira Palmer, George Palmer, Susan Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, who have for their Guardians, John P. Reed and Daniel Metzgar, Esq's. 8th. Louisa, wife of Washington Hollar, and 9th. Susan Metzgar, a minor, of whom John P. Reed, Esq., is Guardian.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17,'64-td. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford county, and to me, as Sheriff of said counsy, directed, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of F

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO THE ARMY.

Departure of President Lincoln on a Visit to General Grant--Gen. Grant's True Plan--Official Statement of the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 21

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FOR GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,

The United States dispatch boat, Captain Mitchell, left the Navy Yard to-day, with President Lincoln and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for City Point.

It is understood that Mr. Lincoln and Assistant Secretary Fox have gone to the front to consult upon the future programme of the campaign.

For the first time since crossing the Rapidan the real plan of General Grant for relucing Richmond is growing manifest. It was never his intention to enter Richmond from the North, unless the unforseen chances and contingencies of battle should make it an easy conquest. Nature and art have exhausted themselves in making it impregnable from that direction, and General Grant was well advised of this at the outset. But the army was on the Rappahannock when he assumed the general command, confronted by Gen. Lee. To have withdrawn from there, and transported his army by water from Washington to this place, would have given Lee time and opportunity, which he rarely wasted, to have made counter demonstrations on Washington and the Upper Potomac. It was considered best to drive the rebel army before us to Richmond, if it could not be destroyed sooner; for its destruction instead of the capture of one or many rebel capitals is the grand objective purpose. To do this effectually, by compelling it to retreat from Richmond on a line of their own selection, the destruction of the railroad through Gordonsville to the westward becomes an important consideration. For this purpose the army lay in the vicinity of Bethesda church and Coal Habor a full week longer than it would otherwise have done; but the railroad was finaly not only destroyed for miles, but completely annihilated, so far as the term is applicable to matter. Our mission on that flank was then accomplished. We are now here.

While the capture of Petersburg is an accomplished fact the Danville Railroad is the only one that connects the rebel capital with the Southern Confederacy. The width of track on this road is said to differ from all other Southern railroads, and will prevent the withdrawal of rolling stock. This road can be easily threatened, or even destroyed, from Petersburg so that the rebel Government will feel that Richmond is held by a very slight tenure. *The loss of Petersburg is the virtual surrender of Richmond.*

A glance at the map will convince the most unbelieving of this. Our communications will be matchless; theirs hopeless. Let the timid, who scent disaster in every breeze and borrow trouble from all our movements, be assured that the glorious campaign of Vicksburg will find a parallel here. There is something very grand and imposing in the slow and steady advance of this army on Richmond. It reminds one of the mountains closing in on the brothers in the fairy tale.

To-day's session of the House was assigned for the consideration of the business of the Military Committee, and was entirely occupied by it. It went on quite smoothly until the bill repealing the commutation clause of the Enrollment act came up. It was evident from the first that a large majority was opposed to repealing it, and the additional section, prohibiting the furnishing of substitutes unless near relatives of the drafted man, did not aid it in the least. Mr. Schenck argued in favor of the bill, and argued its passage, as vitally necessary to carrying on the war; but it was of no use. A majority of two to one striking out the first section, repealing the commutation, settled the matter, for the present at least. There was very little excitement manifested, but the House was very full and the vote large. If the war is to go on the repeal of the commutation clause in regarded as a necessity, but it is evident that neither Congress nor the people that are prepared for it yet.

The question of the adjournment of Congress is constantly agitated. The Democrats are ready at any moment. The administration men are anxious to secure the passage of all the important measures, and all are working industriously to get them through this week. It is expected that they will all be through by Thursday of next week.

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$837,941,091
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	379,700,802
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,170
Debt bearing no interest	501,383,104
Total	$1,719,395,168

The anual interest in coin is $50,823,672 45 in lawful money. $20,876,057 70. Total interest, $716,199,730 15.

The ten-forty bonds amount to $70,239,250; the three year thirty per cent, notes to $118,577,950; United States notes outstanding to $432,041,330; fractional currency outstanding to $21,031,948 85. The remainder of the debt bearing no interest consists mainly of unpaid requisitions.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Colllar,

(my own make,) and

Atkinson's English Steel Collar,

(the article advertised by Mr. WARD,) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

SQUARE OR ROUNDED CHOKERS,
SQUARE OR ROUNDED TURNOVERS, and
STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of March last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner Bowery & Canal St., New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Patent Self-Fastening Steel Collar!

June 10, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of J. M. Barndollar & J. J. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. J. Barndollar. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

The business will be continued by J. M. Barndollar & W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, May 1, 1864. [may6-6t*.

ALLEGHANY.

Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILIAM LASHLEY,
Elbinsville, Pa.

may6,'64-4m.

THE ROUND TABLE,

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAPER,

Pubilshed in New York Every Week.

THE ROUND TABLE has now become an established success, and is everywhere recognized as the leading journal of the land for literary and art news, and for free and impartial criticism.

It has a great variety of matter in each number. There is always

Something for the Family,
For the Professional Man,
For the Soldier,
For the Merchant,
For the Student,
For Every Good Citizen.

WHAT IS SAID OF

THE ROUND TABLE.

"Polished, dignified and scholarly."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Full of life and spirit, and marked by a pervading elevation, independence and intellectuality."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"The ability, fearlessness and independence of this new weekly periodical will give it a strong hold upon public favor."—*Boston Journal.*

"Gains in pungency and variety as it proceeds."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

"Unsurpassed by any weekly journal in this or any other country.—*New York Express.*

"We like it hugely."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"Shows much ability and independence."—*Boston Recorder.*

"Much needed."—*Washington Star.*

"Beautifully printed, and contains a list of contributions which vies with those of our best monthly magazines."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Its writers are among our most distinguished authors and writers in the various fields of Journalism, and in all the professions."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Supports the Government without being partisan."—*Taunton Gazette.*

"Has already made a position for itself. Its spirit is independent, and its influence good."—*Evangelist.*

"Its leaders on national affairs, and its letters on art, are probably not surpassed in carefulness of statement and diction by the best specimens of the kind in the older reviews."—*Boston Transcript.*

"We wish it could be read by every man in the country, be his politics what they may."—*Boston Courier.*

"Dignified, calm and temperate."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"Able, dignified, lively and readable."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ably conducted."—*Hartford Times.*

"Able, thoughtful and discriminating."—*Hartford Press.*

"Has fully established its claim on the public confidence and patronage."—*National Intelligencer.*

"Thoroughly loyal in politics, sound and orthodox in religion, without being devoted to the interest of any party, sect or church."—"*Geneva* (N. Y.) *Courier.*

THE ROUND TABLE

Has received general welcome throughout the country among all good citizens, of whatever party or creed.

It is Sent to Subscribers at the Following Rates:

Six Months,	$2 50
One Year,	5 00

Each number contains at least twelve pages of reading matter, splendidly printed, on the best of paper. To add to the comfort of reading it, as well as for its preservation, a Portfolio File has been manufactured, which will be furnished to subscribers at cheap rates.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with the money. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

June 3'64-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our

WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL

COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giviug credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, JAN., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague,* it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves this Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor,* find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant,* being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will contess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leucchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and